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## GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

### (Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in the July number, pp. 77-81

#### NORTH AMERICA

##### UNITED STATES

##### *Western States*

CORY, H. T. **The Imperial Valley and the Salton Sink.** With introductory monograph by W. P. Blake. xiii and 439 pp. (pagination not consecutive); maps, diagrs., ill. John J. Newbegin, San Francisco, 1915. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Although this volume is in part a compilation, its main feature is a paper entitled "Irrigation and River Control in the Colorado River Delta," read by the author before the American Society of Civil Engineers (the 368-page reprint of which from Vol. 76 of the Society's *Transactions* is, with its own pagination, bodily incorporated). It deals with the engineering problems incidental to the development of what may without undue exaggeration be described as one of the potentially richest regions within the confines of the United States. Mr. Cory was prominent in rescuing the reclamation project from the impending overwhelming disaster which threatened it for a while and resulted in the formation of the present Salton Sea. Although this portion of the book was written primarily for a technical audience, it brings out clearly the various problems which faced those who were responsible for and those who overcame the threatened destruction. Lack of adequate knowledge concerning the behavior of the Colorado in its seasons of flood, restriction of choice in the site for the diversion works, and the imperative necessity for supplying an ever-growing population with a constant supply of water for its domestic and agricultural needs were the factors which, in combination with unusual floods, caused the irruption; and the need for rapid decision and action when the situation was almost beyond control was responsible for the heroic but unorthodox methods employed for closing the break. The author sounds a note of warning as to the importance of safeguarding the valley in the future by comprehensive storage projects upon the upper Colorado and a working agreement with Mexico for its control in the delta.

Of the contributed papers and abstracts which form a part of the volume the most notable is one from the pen of the late Professor W. P. Blake, who first examined and reported upon the Colorado Desert in 1853. Professor Blake was one of the true scientific pioneers of the West, standing amongst the highest in his chosen domain of economic geology, and his paper proves how accurate was his original estimation of the physiography and potentialities of this new region.

Professor Blake's paper was originally prepared at Mr. Cory's request to accompany his article on the Colorado delta. The publication by the Carnegie Institution of a monograph on the Salton Sea in 1914 (*Publ. No. 193*, reviewed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 47, 1915, pp. 885-886) made its inclusion in that volume desirable, and the proper permission was secured. As there published some sections were omitted, while the present version is complete. In turn, the present volume has borrowed from the Carnegie Institution's publication Dr. W. H. Ross's chapter on the chemical composition of the water of Salton Sea and the reviewer's notes on the geographical features of the Cahuilla Basin, of both of which abstracts are given.

The memory of a western community concerning its own inception and development is in general but a fleeting and inaccurate one, and it is well that the record should have been made in this case, both as a statement of important facts and an accessible source of valuable data, when the progressive upbuilding of the deltaic region shall bring about the seemingly inevitable struggle with the Colorado for final supremacy.

GODFREY SYKES.

GODDARD, P. E. **Indians of the Southwest.** (Handbook Series, No. 2.) 191 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill., index, bibliogr. American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1913. 50 cents. 8 x 6.

A clearly written and amply illustrated outline of the leading features of southwestern ethnography. The introduction, in giving a brief environmental setting, points

out the isolation of the Southwest—cut off on practically all sides by natural barriers: by the Staked Plains from the culture of the Great Plains; by the desert country of northern Mexico from the home of Aztec civilization in the Valley of Mexico; by the Colorado River and Desert from the culture area of the Californian coast; and by mountain barriers from the Ute of the Great Basin. Separate chapters are devoted to the Pueblo peoples, ancient and modern, and the nomadic peoples, the latter term including all non-pueblo-dwelling tribes, i. e. those belonging to the Athapasean, Piman, Yuman, and Shoshonean linguistic stocks. In conclusion there is a short discussion of the origin and relations of the two entirely dissimilar cultures embraced in the single region of the Southwest. They represent two solutions of the problem of adjustment to environment in an arid region and show relations analogous to those existing between the nomad bedouin of Syria and Egypt and the settled *fellahin* of the oases.

BARTELL, M. J., AND R. P. MCINTOSH. **California rainfall and runoff and recent floods.** *Engineering News*, Vol. 75, 1916, No. 15, pp. 686-688.

BURKE, EDMUND, AND R. M. PINCKNEY. **A report on Montana climate.** 65 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Montana Agric. College Exper. Sta. Bull.* 55. Bozeman, 1914. [Diagrams and tables, with discussion, of precipitation and temperature, with emphasis on the former. There are diagrams giving the monthly average precipitation by five-year periods from 1891 to 1910 at 20 to 38 stations according to the number existing at the time.]

BUTLER, B. S., AND V. C. HEIKES. **Notes on the Promontory district, Utah.** 10 pp.; map, diagr. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 640-A. Washington, 1916.

BUTLER, B. S., AND G. F. LOUGHLIN. **A reconnaissance of the Cottonwood-American Fork mining region, Utah.** With notes on history and production by V. C. Heikes. Map. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 620-I, pp. 165-226. Washington, 1915.

CAMPBELL, D. H. **Plant distribution in California.** Ills. *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 2, 1916, No. 3, pp. 209-225.

DANIELS, MARK. **The Grand Canyon of the Colorado.** Ills. *Amer. Forestry*, No. 268, Vol. 22, 1916, pp. 202-208. [Touristic description by former superintendent of National Parks.]

DURST, D. M. **Physiographic features of Cache Creek in Yolo County.** Maps, ills. *Univ. of California Publs. in Geogr.*, Vol. 1, 1916, No. 8, pp. 331-372. [Cache Creek is an antecedent stream draining Clear Lake eastward into the Sacramento Valley. The headwaters lie well to the west of the main crest-line, differing in this respect from any other stream of the Coast Range.]

DURY, CHARLES. **Natural history notes of southern Arizona.** *Journ. Cincinnati Soc. of Nat. Hist.*, Vol. 22, 1916, No. 1, pp. 4-13.

HILL, J. M. **Notes on the fine gold of Snake River, Idaho.** Map, diagr. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 620-L, pp. 271-294. Washington, 1915.

LEE, W. T. **The Aztec gold mine, Baldy, New Mexico.** Map, diagrs. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 620-N, pp. 325-330. Washington, 1916.

— **Los Angeles County in California, Flood control in—I.** Map, diagrs., ills. *Engineering News*, Vol. 75, 1916, No. 6, pp. 272-275. [Abstract of a report of the board of engineers.]

— **Oregon, Water laws of the state of, compiled from Lord's Oregon Laws and Session Laws of 1911 and 1913.** 195 pp. State Water Board, Salem, 1913. [There has been an enormous amount of litigation in the semi-arid West over water rights, as in every dry region of the world where there is a limited supply of water for irrigation. Both ground water and surface water have been the subject of grave dispute. Conflicting judicial decisions have given added trouble. The Oregon water rights were recently codified, and it is now possible to deal with such questions more fairly. Neighboring states have taken similar action and after due notice have finally settled old questions of water rights. There is a great deal of useful geography in this primarily legal document.]

PARKER, G. L., AND F. B. STOREY. **Water powers of the Cascade Range, Part 3: Yakima River basin.** 169 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Water-Supply Paper* 369. Washington, 1916. [Sections by Edwin J. Saunders on geologic history, physiography and river history, climate and production of coal, and by Philo M. Wheeler on the settlement and development of the Yakima River basin.]

REED, W. G. **Report of the meteorological station at Berkeley, California, for the year ending June 30, 1914.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Univ. of California Publs. in Geogr.*, Vol. 1, 1916, No. 9, pp. 373-439.

ROBBINS, E. C. **The lumber decline in the Northwest.** Ills. *Amer. Review of Reviews*, Vol. 53, 1916, No. 5, pp. 583-588.

STEBINGER, EUGENE. **Geology and coal resources of northern Teton County, Montana.** Maps. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull.* 621-K, pp. 117-156. Washington, 1916.

— **Maricopa, Arizona, sheet.** [*Topographic map of the United States.*] 1:62,500. Surveyed in 1903-1904 and 1913; edition of Sept., 1915. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. [A portion of the Open Basin region of Arizona, showing striking contrast between steep and rugged mountain ranges and the nearly flat-floored intermontane basins. The abrupt transition from the one type of topography to the other is beautifully shown along the base of the Estrella Range and appears to good advantage in the photograph of the range forming Plate II of Willis T. Lee's paper on "The Underground Waters of the Gila Valley," *U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper No. 104*. Both contour map and photograph suggest that the Estrella Range is an exceptionally good example of a maturely dissected block mountain, but no hint as to origin occurs in Lee's description.—D. W. J.]

— (1) **Maine Prairie, (2) Dixon, and (3) Saxon, California, sheets.** [*Topographic map of the United States.*] 1:31,680. Surveyed in 1906; edition of 1916. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. [Three adjoining sheets representing the floor of the Great Valley of California not far from the mouth of the Sacramento River. The extreme flatness of the surface is remarkable, the few contours on a five-foot interval failing to show any irregularities of importance. Railroads, roads, and county boundaries seldom deviate from straight lines.—D. W. J.]

#### MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

ALFARO, ANASTASIO. **La invasion de langosta.** 7 pp. Reprint from *Rev. de Educación*, 1915, Oct. San Jose, Costa Rica. [Locust ravages in Costa Rica.]

BARROS, C. R. **Nota del consul general de Chile en Panamá sobre el tránsito en el Canal durante el mes de agosto último.** *Bol. Relaciones Exteriores*, No. 63, 1915, Dec., pp. 45-49. Santiago, Chile. [Specifies the Chilean share in Panama Canal traffic.]

— **Costarica, Repubblica di, Commercio d'importazione ed esportazione fra la, e l'Italia nel 1914.** *Rapporti dei Agenti Diplom. e Consol.*, 1916, March, No. 5, pp. 1-2. Direz. Gen. degli Affari Commerciali, Minist. degli Affari Esteri, Rome.

HILGARD, K. E. **Ueber Geschichte und Bau des Panama-Kanals.** 113 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill., bibliogr. Art. Institut Orel Füssli, Zurich [1915?]. 7 fr. 9½ x 6½. [Emphasis mainly on engineering phase; there is, however, a section on world commerce and how it is affected by the canal.]

— **Mexico: Its political situation, its resources, and its military strength.** Map, ill., *Scientific American*, Vol. 114, 1916, No. 16, Apr. 29, pp. 450-451, 456, and 457.

— **Panama Canal, Governor of the, Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, of the.** xix and 555 pp.; ill.; diagrs. and maps in separate portfolio. Washington, 1915. [The maps include one showing the East and West Culebra and Cucaracha slides on July 1, 1915.]

SANDBERG, H. O. **Central America of to-day—Guatemala.** Ills. *Bull. Pan American Union*, Vol. 42, 1916, No. 2, pp. 218-236.

#### SOUTH AMERICA

##### ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA

GREGORY, H. E. **A geologic reconnaissance of the Cuzco valley, Peru.** Maps, diagrs., ill., *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 241, Vol. 41, 1916, pp. 1-100.

The three chief features of this report are (1) geologic observations, (2) maps, and (3) physiographic facts and interpretations. The geologic data are unusually full and detailed and will prove useful to future students in the interpretation of the geology of the Cuzco region. The topographic map by Bumstead is possibly the best that has ever been made of any part of Peru and forms one of the many valuable results of Professor Bingham's Peruvian expeditions. The physiographic facts and interpretations are disappointing. There are a number of contradictions in critical places in the argument and several serious errors of statement. A mature cycle associated with a relief of thousands of feet could scarcely run its course and leave merely

a few hundred feet of lake sediments on the floor of a structural depression, the present Cuzco basin. Where did the greater part of the sediments go and under what conditions? Did the water leaving the lake bear sediments? There are many assertions with grave implications on pages 36-38, but what is the evidence? At the end we are told that the ancient lake in the basin still awaits investigation. On page 23 there is no distinction made between terraces to retain soil and terraces built primarily to secure irrigable surfaces. The statement on page 8 that "in the latitude of Cuzco . . . the term Eastern Cordillera and Western Cordillera have little significance" is based upon lack of knowledge. There are available good descriptions which certainly deny this statement of fact. If for *latitude* we should read *longitude*, scores of photographs and a number of maps prove the contrary.

The block diagram, Figure 9, purports to be "based on topographic data from all available sources." Yet in it the Cordillera Vilcapampa is practically extinguished, and the great chain of volcanoes resting on thousands of feet of lava between Cotahuasi and Antabamba is not represented at all. It is contrary to fact to say that the Peruvian plateau is studded with snow-capped peaks (p. 18); and that it is merely "an uplifted erosion surface" (p. 19). On the west (at Cotahuasi) are over a mile of lavas resting on an erosion surface of rugged relief. The top of the lava series is a volcanic plateau of great extent, now in a first cycle of erosion, and still extremely youthful. A chain of volcanoes surmounts it. The most serious criticism relates to the extension over large portions of the Peruvian Andes of conclusions that have a distinctly local application.

## EUROPE

### GENERAL

FROBENIUS, HERMAN. *Abriß der Militärgeographie Europas. I. Teil: Die Halbinseln des Mittelmeers.* 137 pp. *Ergänzungsheft zu Petermanns Mitt. No. 184.* Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1915.

Since the present world war is causing us to look at all things through military glasses, so to speak, Lieutenant Frobenius' paper on the military geography of Europe is most timely and will be widely read.

Military geography is considered first in its relation to the other sciences. Then about one-fourth of the paper considers in detail the relation between physiography and military strategy, illustrated by numerous examples and discussions from past wars. Chapter II gives a general survey of Europe as regards geographical location, frontiers, climate, mountain and river systems, traffic lines, theaters and operations of war. The remainder of the paper gives a detailed description of the peninsulas along the Mediterranean, considered in four parts or regions, viz., the Pyrenees and the Iberian Peninsula, the Alpine territory, the Apennine Peninsula and islands, and the Balkan Peninsula. The last two regions are of special interest since they are within the zone of present military operations. The continuation of this study to include the other parts of Europe will be eagerly awaited.

Military geography and political geography are sister subjects. Both must be built up from geography and history as a common foundation. Military geography and a knowledge of terrain are related to each other in the same way as strategy and tactics. The former considers the geographical conditions of the entire theater of possible military operations as a whole; the latter considers in detail topographical and other conditions of a locality in which troops must operate.

The theater of war in its widest sense is the entire territory which may become the field of operations of belligerent forces. It comprises land territories, high seas, navigable waters of belligerents, and frequently territory of weak neutrals. With a common land frontier, the territory between the boundary and the capital usually forms the principal theater. If, however, the boundary is extended, several distinct regions may become theaters of operations. The theater of war is frequently influenced by other than spacial relations. A war may be waged with several not distinctly united adversaries as well as on several fronts. Such a condition is very general among the middle European states, as is the case at present. On the other hand, countries separated from one another by almost insurmountable territorial obstacles may be brought into co-operation by a common speech or origin.

The location of the theater of war is influenced by many considerations, chief among which is climate, which may be modified to some extent by existing fuel supply. Density of population also affects movement, care, and supply of troops, as operations on a large scale always require a large population and an ample source of supplies. The extent of the theater of war is governed by the available highways, railroads, and waterways along

which all movements must take place, and the movements themselves grow complicated in direct ratio with the irregular network of facilities available to either belligerent. On highways the rate depends upon the physical condition of the troops, the character of the roads, and the weather; on waterways and railroads according to the available supply of transportation. These routes are intersected by rivers, marshes, mountains, forests, etc., which further complicate movements. The particular territory which is made the theater of operations depends upon the will of the belligerent who assumes the offensive.

Land frontiers, such as mountain ranges and river courses, which offer natural interference to free and uninterrupted traffic, constitute a real strategic barrier, whereas open frontiers constitute a mere political boundary line. Nevertheless, the latter cannot be disregarded, for peace-time concentrations along such frontiers may be the precursor to aggressive hostile operations. Mere political boundaries are only a product and symbol of peace and may shift during and as a result of each war. The determination of the boundary line presents many difficulties due to attempting to co-ordinate political and physiographic features.

In any actual case favorable and unfavorable conditions of both a natural and an artificial character will be found mingled in an extraordinary variety, and generalizations will be found impossible. There must be considered particularly the relative advantages and disadvantages of mountainous districts, watered and cultivated areas, wooded areas, and land cut up by ditches or canals which may enable it to be overflowed. Mountain passes are strategic places because the invader can pass high ranges only at the passes. Important depots or fortified places on or adjacent to lines of supply have a controlling effect upon operations in their districts. The capital of a country is usually the principal objective on account of the moral effect of its fall and the attendant confusion of the governmental machinery.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

## AFRICA

### SAHARA, INCLUDING EGYPT

CHUDEAU, R. **L'Azaouad et le Djouf.** Ills. *La Géogr.*, Vol. 30, 1914-15, No 6, pp. 418-436. Paris. [Important new surveys, embodied on a map in 1:2,000,000, made in 1913-14 in the western Sahara from north of Timbuktu to beyond Taodeni. Chudeau's route from the latter place south lay east of Lenz's route of 1880.]

— **l'Égypte, commerce extérieur de, Bulletin mensuel du.** 35 pp. Direction générale des Douanes Égyptiennes, Vol. 30, 1916, No. 1. Alexandria.

— **l'Égypte, commerce extérieur de, Bulletin mensuel du.** 35 pp. Direction générale des Douanes Égyptiennes, Vol. 30, 1916, No. 2. Alexandria.

GRENFELL, B. P., AND A. S. HUNT, edits. **The Oxyrhynchus papyri: Part II.** xii and 278 pp.; ill., index. Egypt Exploration Fund, London, 1915. \$5.00. 10½ x 8. [One of a series of annual publications dealing with papyri found at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, and containing rare items of moderate interest to geographers. Such are the scraps of census reports dating back to a time before the Christian era, the accounts of the Nile overflow and ancient irrigation of the gardens, notes on commerce, festivals, and seasons.]

MILNE, J. G. **Greek and Roman tourists in Egypt.** *Journ. of Egyptian Archaeology*, Vol. 3, 1916, Part 2, pp. 76-80. [Ancient tourists.]

WEIGALL, A. E. P. B. **A history of events in Egypt from 1798 to 1914.** xiii and 312 pp.; ill., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915. \$2.25. 9 x 6.

## ASIA

### GENERAL

FRYER, JOHN. **A new account of East India and Persia, being nine years' travels, 1672-1681.** Edited, with notes and an introduction, by William Crooke. Vol. III. *Works issued by the Hakluyt Society*, Second Series, No. 39. viii and 271 pp.; ill., index. London, 1915. 21s. 9 x 6.

With the appearance of this volume the first reprint in English of John Fryer's narrative of travel comes to a close. The two previous volumes appeared as Nos. 19 and 20 in the Hakluyt series (see *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 42, 1910, p. 158, and Vol. 45, 1913, p. 208). The work must yield in interest, among contemporary accounts of the East, to the writings of Bernier, Tavernier, and Manucci. But it will always remain a most valuable supplement to these works.

Persia, at the end of the seventeenth century, when it was visited by Fryer, had shown hospitality to the agents of the East India Company under whose protection he traveled. He was therefore able to observe the country from vantage points denied to others. Nevertheless, a lack of sympathy with the natives appears from his lines. He is unable to suppress his westerner's contempt at the display of manners and customs unintelligible to him. This defect may be attributed to his ignorance of native languages. In other respects there is no lack of cordiality in his writings. The dry humor which pervades his book is maintained without the author's relinquishing a somewhat dignified stand.

Fryer's city breeding comes to light in his Indian notes in the form of exaggerations of the arduousness of travel over mountain passes. The "troublesome clambering" of hills from the summit of which delightfully pastoral scenes could be enjoyed with "cows grazing," "goats feeding," "cottages placed near rivulets," strike one as the Londoner's wail lamenting the loss of his comfort.

A commendable feature is the insertion of corrections and new information on subjects considered in the notes of the first two volumes. This fresh material has been embodied in the section entitled "Additional Notes."

— Japon, Le, et la Russie: Leurs rapports économiques. *La Nature*, No. 2211, 1916, Feb. 12, pp. 106-108.

OKADA, T. Some researches in the Far Eastern seasonal correlations (First note). *Diagr. Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 44, 1916, No. 1, pp. 17-21. [Reprinted from *Journ. Meteorol. Soc. of Japan*, December, 1915, Vol. 34, No. 12.]

PUERNELL, C. J. The log book of William Adams, 1614-1619, and related documents. *Diagr.*, index. *Trans. and Proc. Japan Soc.*, Vol. 13, 1914-15, Part 2, pp. 156-302. London. [Deals with the voyages from Japan to the Riu Kiu Islands, Siam, and Cochin China of an English pilot who lived twenty years in Japan and died there.]

#### WORLD AS A WHOLE AND LARGER PARTS

IJZERMAN, J. W. Dirck Gerritsz Pomp, alias Dirck Gerritsz China, de eerste Nederlander die China en Japan bezocht (1544-1604): Zijn reis naar en verblijf in Zuid-Amerika, grootendeels naar Spaansche bescheiden bewerkt. xv and 195 pp.; maps, index, bibliogr. *Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging*, IX. The Hague, 1915. 10 x 7.

This volume consists of two parts, the first containing the narrative, and the second an appendix of Spanish documents forming the sources from which much of the narrative is drawn. The body of the work consists of five chapters, of which the following is a summary:

In the introductory chapter the following questions are discussed and answered by the author: (1) Was Dirck Gerritsz the first Hollander to reach Japan? Answered in the affirmative. (2) Did he open for his compatriots a way to a profitable trade with that country? He did. (3) Did he gather important information concerning the west coast of South America which was later embodied in instructions given to Admiral Jacques l'Hermite when he was about to sail in 1623 with the Nassau fleet? He did. (4) Was Gerritsz Land, or rather the Dirck Gerritsz archipelago, 64° S., discovered by him? To this question the answer is negative.

The reason for this new discussion of Dirck Gerritsz is stated to be the new Spanish sources throwing light upon his character and adventures.

The second chapter discusses the early life of Gerritsz and his sojourn in India. He was born at Enkhuizen in 1544 or 1545. At the age of eleven he was sent to Lisbon to live with his two aunts who had married Dutch merchants there. He attended school for five years and became master of the Spanish language. In 1568 he sailed from Lisbon for the purpose of seeking his fortune in India. Landing at Goa he entered the service of the King of Portugal on the India fleets. In 1582 or 1583, after a profitable trading voyage to China and Japan, he married Johanna Willemsdr (i. e. daughter) of Brussels. About this time he became acquainted with Jan Huygen van Linschoten, and they soon became intimate and lasting friends. In 1584 he wrote to his parents the letter, published herewith, concerning his voyage to India and the character of the country and its inhabitants. Soon thereafter he made a second voyage to China and Japan. He touched first at Cochin, then at Malacca, next at Macao, where he remained a considerable time. On this peninsula the Portuguese had established a trading colony in 1557 and, despite numerous difficulties with the Chinese authorities, carried on a profitable commerce with Canton on the mainland. Leaving Macao on the 5th of July, 1585, fifteen months out

from Goa, he reached Nagasaki, Japan, in twenty-six days. Gerritsz remained in Japan eight months and did a profitable business; on the 20th of March, 1586, he began his return voyage to Goa, where he arrived in April, 1588.

The expedition had been a success, but Gerritsz had lost his wife during his absence and being further unsettled by a scandal involving a godchild of his, he determined to return to his native land. There he arrived after an absence of thirty-five years with 3,000 ducats in his pocket, and with much to tell that was new and strange.

His journey to South America and return is related in Chapters III to V. Several years passed before Gerritsz again ventured on a long voyage, though this period was marked by a number of notable expeditions that might well have tempted his adventurous spirit, among these the first voyage to India by rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The success of this venture, even at the loss of one ship and many men, led to many more. In 1598 two fleets sailed for the same destination. While these fleets were fitting out, two other expeditions were organized, one of these commanded by Admiral Oliver van Noort, with the avowed purpose of sailing in a new direction through the Straits of Magellan. The other expedition, it was given out, was to sail around the Cape to India.

The latter expedition claims our chief interest because Dirck Gerritsz (now surnamed China) had been induced to invest money in it and join it in person. He claims to have been ignorant of its real purpose and destination, which was to sail through the Straits of Magellan to Chile and Peru and exchange the cargo for silver; or, failing there, to sail to Japan. Five ships sailed on this venture, steering as if for the Cape until well down the African coast in order to deceive the crews as long as possible. Gerritsz, a passenger on the *De Hope*, the admiral's ship, had at first no definite position, but made himself indispensable as soon as they reached southern waters by his knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese. They stopped en route at Santiago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and made a hostile landing at Annabom, nearly destroying the Portuguese settlement there. Thence they resumed their voyages January 3, 1599, to the coast of Chile.

A full account of what the five ships encountered as also a report made by Gerritsz himself to Oliver van Noort present a picture of dire distress from hunger and disease during the voyage. Gerritsz, who had been made captain of the *Vliegende Hart* on the death of its former commander, ran his ship, which fierce storms had separated from the rest of the fleet, into the harbor of Valparaiso, where, November 18, 1599, he surrendered ship and lading to the Spaniards.

Chapter IV gives an account of the trial of Gerritsz and five of his companions before the Spanish authorities. It was stated at the trial that the original goal of the expedition was India; that off the coast of Africa it was decided, but without Gerritsz's consent, to sail for Chile; that they had no instruction as to what country they should settle or trade in; that no fleet was being fitted out to follow and assist them. Being asked why he did not await the other ships at Valdivia, as agreed, Gerritsz declared that he had landed at Valparaiso for the purpose of giving himself up in order to serve his majesty the King of Spain.

The above information, never before published, throws new light on the character of Gerritsz. It would seem that he had determined to win his freedom at whatever cost. The Spaniards were at first disposed to believe him, but other information made them suspicious. The ship was confiscated as booty and the crew kept as prisoners. Of the latter's stay in Chile and Peru little is known. Of their return home we get but fragmentary and contradictory accounts. In regard to Gerritsz himself we are informed that he gained his liberty July 1st, 1604. They were all evidently regarded by the authorities as dangerous men, who had left home with hostile designs on the Spanish colonies.

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGHE.

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

OSBORN, H. F. **Men of the Old Stone Age: Their environment, life, and art.** xxvi and 545 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill., index, bibliogr. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915. \$5.00. 9½ x 6½.

This is one of the most notable books of the past year. The writer, who is one of the leading authorities on paleontology in the United States, brings to the subject of anthropology the viewpoint of an experienced anatomist. As president of both the New York Zoölogical Society and the American Museum of Natural History, he has had almost unique opportunities to study the mammalian forms most closely related to man. His long training in zoölogy and in somatology has enabled him to give proper weight and credit to the various physical characters of man, and his exact knowledge of the



evolutionary relationship of extinct forms has been of great service in clearly establishing the correlation in time between the various geological horizons in which human remains and artifacts have been found associated with the bones of Pleistocene mammals. This correlation, as laid down by Professor Osborn, constitutes perhaps the most valuable contribution to science contained in the book, but to most readers the wealth of illustrations, the maps, and the lucid descriptions of the successive culture periods, will be matters of great surprise and interest. The science of prehistoric anthropology, dealing as it does with the evolution of man from his ancestors in the Pliocene down to and including the closing phases of the Paleolithic, is of such recent development that each successive book of first-class authority practically incorporates, expands, and brings down to date, the work of its predecessor. With Professor Osborn's work before the general reader practically all older works dealing on the subject may be discarded, except so far as earlier writers have special knowledge of some one particular phase of human archaeology. A number of books have been published abroad in which a modicum of intimate knowledge of some one station or cave has been used as the excuse for a review of the entire field of anthropology, and to such books "Men of the Old Stone Age" is in refreshing contrast.

It is very fortunate, in these days of growing interest in eugenics and in the study of the races of man, that a scientist of Professor Osborn's standing and authority has clearly brought out the unmistakable evidence of the continuity of inheritance throughout vast periods of time.

The race of the Cro Magnons who occupied the stage during the entire Upper Paleolithic, including the Aurignacian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, Azilian subdivisions, appear to have been intellectually and physically the absolute superiors of even the higher European races of today, and in this respect they resembled, in intellect at least, the Greeks.

The bearing of such an astounding discovery on the questions of the present time, especially those relating to the migration of races, which we now call immigration, is clear, and the importance of maintaining the breed and stock of the finer races in unimpaired purity, must in consequence be sooner or later recognized. Theodore Roosevelt recently stated that the publication of this book by Professor Osborn constituted to his mind the one intellectual oasis in the desert of futility and verbiage, both political and intellectual, which has been so characteristic of American life during the last four years.

MADISON GRANT.

GODDARD, P. E. **Language as an index to ancient kinships.** *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 16, 1916, No. 3, pp. 197-198.

MYRES, J. L. **The influence of anthropology on the course of political science.** *Univ. of California Publ. in Hist.*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-81.

#### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

##### *Production*

CARVER, T. N. **Selected readings in rural economics.** viii and 974 pp.; index. Ginn & Co., Boston [1916]. \$2.80. 8½ x 6.

This is primarily a "source book" for students of agricultural economics. But it is something more than this, for it brings together in available form much material of interest to the general reader, to the student of economics and industrial history, to the interested farmer and the "back-to-the-land" man, who above all others needs practical, authoritative information of a protective nature.

The selections reprinted here are grouped under eight heads: general principles; agricultural history; land tenure; agricultural labor; the farmer's business; agrarian movements in the United States; rural organization and marketing; agricultural policy.

Of these the general reader and the farmer would find most interesting and helpful the first, fifth, and seventh of these sections and, in the second, the passages devoted to American agricultural history. Other individual chapters are equally helpful.

The student of economic conditions and of pressing political questions, such as co-operative marketing and agricultural credit, will find the book stimulating and helpful. It should be remembered, however, that it is a supplementary source volume of greatest value when read in association with some authoritative text on rural economics.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.